

California

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DEMOGRAPHICS

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

CRAIG L. BROWN, DIRECTOR

Linda Gage, Chief
Mary Heim, Assistant Chief
Dolores Lykins, Coordinator

The Demographic Research Unit was established as the official State source to provide demographic data to all levels of government and to the private sector with information to aid in effective planning and policy making.

We invite readers to submit announcements of news and upcoming events, to suggest topics, and to respond to articles in *California Demographics*.

Please address correspondence to Linda Gage:
Demographic Research Unit
California Department of Finance
915 L Street, Lower Level
Sacramento, CA 95814
Telephone: (916) 322-4651
Fax: (916) 327-0222

e-mail address:
ficalpop@dof.ca.gov

Internet address:
<http://www.dof.ca.gov>

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Message

By Linda Gage

from the State Demographer

New Federal Standards for Collecting Data on Race and Ethnicity

On October 30, 1997, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in the Executive Office of the President concluded a four-year review of how the federal government collects race/ethnicity data from the public.

The first standards contained in OMB Statistical Policy Directive No.15 were in effect for over twenty years. The recent review was in response to growing concern and criticism that the minimum categories in the original standardization effort were inadequate for today's increasingly diverse society.

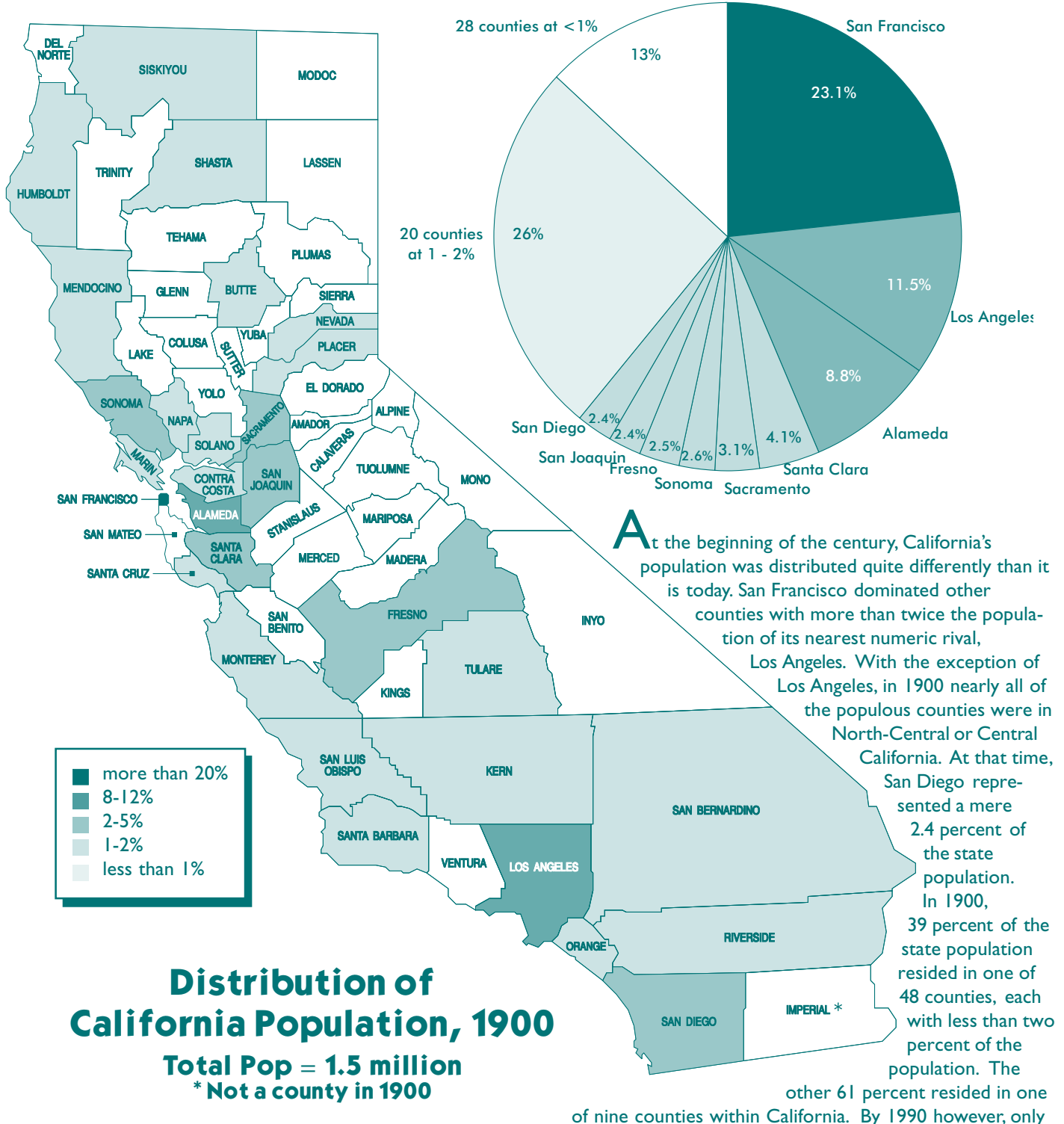
After four years of extensive congressional hearings, public comment, federal register notices and federal agency working group meetings, two major changes will be made to the way this country maintains, collects, and presents the race/ethnic identify of its residents. First, individuals completing various federal forms can now mark more than one race. Second, the Asian and Pacific Islander category has been split. The new categories will be "Asian," and "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander." Testimony offered on the federal race/ethnic standards to collect any race data, covered whether to create a single "multi-racial" category, to allow marking more than one race, to add numerous race/ethnic groups, and to revise terminology.

The OMB decision affects the minimum categories that must be offered. Several federal agencies, such as the Census Bureau, will collect additional race or ethnic designations. The major issue now is the tabulation of the race/ethnic data once they are collected. For some data uses, responses will be collapsed and recategorized into the "historical" standards for comparison purposes. For other uses, all 15,954 possible unique combinations of self-classification of race on the 2000 census may be tabulated. When the race choices are combined with the Census 2000 options for choosing ethnicity, there are up to 79,770 possible selections. Until the OMB race/ethnic standards are again reviewed and revised, there are five race categories: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native

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CALIFORNIA at the Beginning & Nearing the End of the Twentieth Century

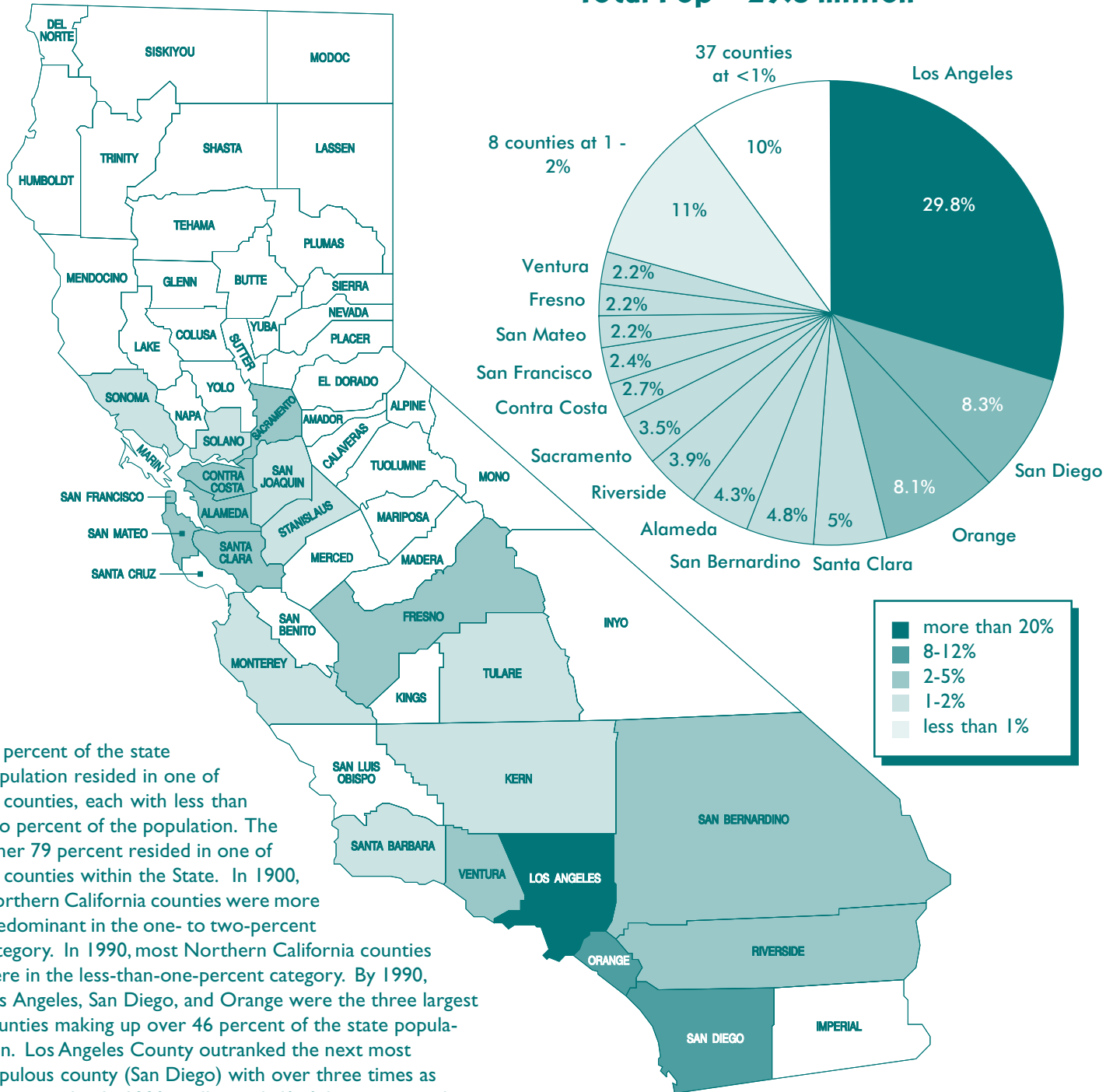
By Judi McClellan



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Distribution of California Population, 1990

Total Pop = 29.8 million



21 percent of the state population resided in one of 45 counties, each with less than two percent of the population. The other 79 percent resided in one of 13 counties within the State. In 1900, Northern California counties were more predominant in the one- to two-percent category. In 1990, most Northern California counties were in the less-than-one-percent category. By 1990, Los Angeles, San Diego, and Orange were the three largest counties making up over 46 percent of the state population. Los Angeles County outranked the next most populous county (San Diego) with over three times as many people. In 1990, well over half of the state population resided in Southern California.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1900 and 1990 censuses.

4 Race/Ethnic Diversity

Census Tract Level 1970 - 1990

By Richard Lovelady

California is one of the most diverse states in terms of race/ethnicity. This diversity has changed over time, and in particular since 1970. Increases in both the Asian and Hispanic populations during this period account for much of this change. One way to gauge this change is to simply look at the proportion of each race/ethnic group over time in relation to the total population of the State. Another way is to look at groups in terms of changes in proximity to one another. A comparison of changes in proximity at the census tract level provides yet a different perspective of diversity. (Census tracts are geographical areas with a somewhat homogeneous population of approximately 4,500 persons).

Since 1970, the proportion of the White population in the State has decreased. More significant in terms of diversity, the White population is also less concentrated. In 1970, 81 percent of the White population lived in census tracts that had predominantly (75 percent or more) White population. In 1990, only 53 percent of the White population lived in predominantly White census tracts.

Black and Hispanic populations are seemingly taking diverging paths in terms of proximity and concentration. While the Black population tends to be moving away from areas of concentration and into closer proximity to other groups, the Hispanic population tends to be moving towards areas of concentration.

In 1970, 46 percent of the Black population lived in census tracts with predominantly Black population. In 1990, only 11 percent of the Black population lived in predominantly Black census tracts. Conversely, eight percent of the State's Hispanic population lived in predominantly Hispanic census tracts in 1970. In 1990, 20 percent of the Hispanic population was concentrated in predominantly Hispanic census tracts.

The Asian population is the least concentrated race/ethnic group. In 1990, 68 percent of the Asian population lived in census tracts where Asians accounted for less than 25 percent of the population. Only one percent of the Asian population in 1990 lived in a predominantly Asian census tract.

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Message from the State Demographer

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Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. In addition, there are two ethnicity categories: Hispanic or Latino

The new standards will first be used in the Dress Rehearsal Census in Sacramento as well as in the year 2000 Census. All federal agencies are required to be consistent with the standards by January 1, 2003. The collection of race/ethnic data in the Dress Rehearsal using two separate questions, will be in the following format:

Is this person Spanish/Hispanic/Latino? Mark X in the "No" box if not.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No , not /Hispanic/Latino | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am. Chicano | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino—Print group: _____ | |

What is this person's race? Mark X in the box for one or more races to indicate what this person considers himself/herself to be.

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White | <input type="checkbox"/> Black, African American, or Negro | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> American Indian or Alaska Native—Print name of enrolled or principal tribe: _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian | <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese | <input type="checkbox"/> Native Hawaiian |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chinese | <input type="checkbox"/> Korean | <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian or Chamorro |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Filipino | <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese | <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Asian—Print race: _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other Pacific Islander—Print race: _____ | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Some other race—Print race: _____ | | |

CA 1990 Population Distribution

in Proximity to Public Postsecondary Institutions

5

By Julie Hoang

The welfare of a nation depends to a large measure on how well its people are educated. Among the nation's leaders in both population and economy, California comprises the most extensive postsecondary educational systems in the world. Californians can earn college degrees or certificates at more than 700 sites throughout the State. These sites are operated by over 450 colleges and universities that are authorized to grant degrees by the State of California.

This report examines the geographic distributions of the University of California, California State University

and California Community College systems. The majority of Californians live in close proximity to a public postsecondary institution. Almost 72 percent of the State's population resides within a five-mile radius of a state-supported school. This number reaches close to 90 percent when the radius is enlarged to ten miles.

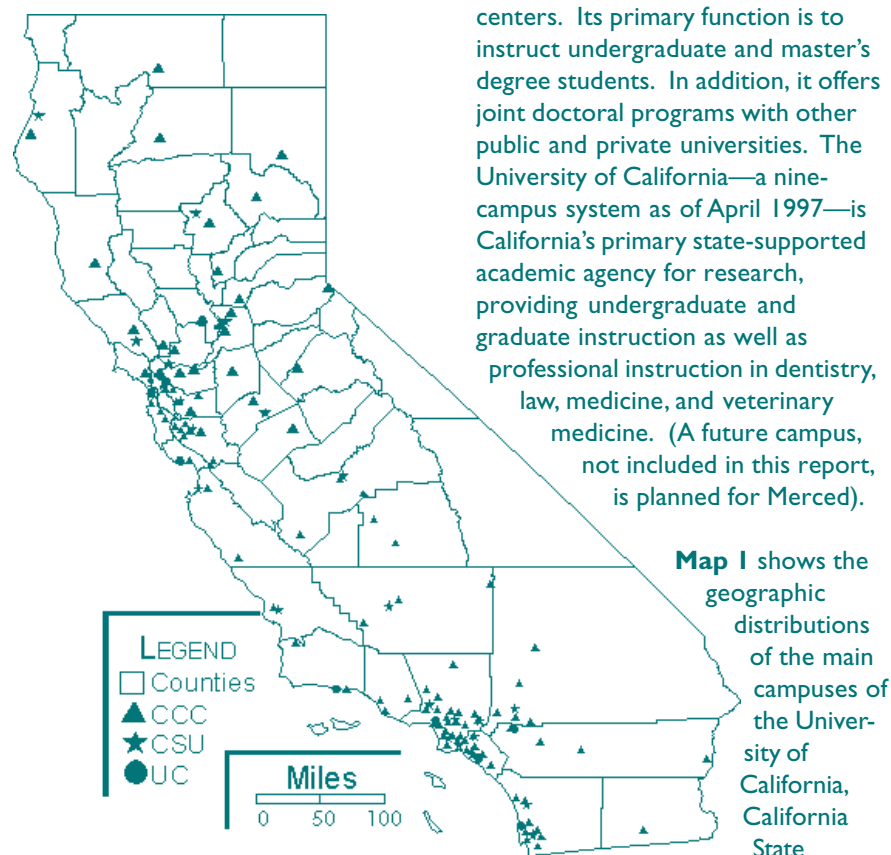
The California Community College system consists of 106 colleges and 39 off-campus centers and is the largest system of higher education in the State. These colleges provide low-cost instruction to Californians in their own communities, preparing them either for employment or for continued education. The California State University system includes 22 campuses and 7 off-campus centers. Its primary function is to instruct undergraduate and master's degree students. In addition, it offers joint doctoral programs with other public and private universities. The University of California—a nine-campus system as of April 1997—is California's primary state-supported academic agency for research, providing undergraduate and graduate instruction as well as professional instruction in dentistry, law, medicine, and veterinary medicine. (A future campus, not included in this report, is planned for Merced).

University, and California Community College systems excluding the off-campus centers. It displays these postsecondary institutions, revealing their relative densities among the various California counties. The data indicate that high concentrations of public institutions are especially prevalent in Southern California and the San Francisco Bay Area. Southern California by far has the most public institutions—accounting for 53 percent of the schools in California. Los Angeles County leads with the highest percentage of school locations at 20 percent, followed by San Diego and Orange counties at 8 and 7 percent, respectively. The San Francisco Bay Area has the second largest percentage of school locations at 25 percent, with Alameda county housing 7 percent.

Tables 1 and 2 tabulate the distributions of the general population living within a five and ten mile radius of the public postsecondary institutions. The ethnic proportions of the population listed are based on 1990 census data.

For each postsecondary school system, the numbers for the total population and ethnic make-up are shown. The numbers for the combined three school systems (i.e., under the heading "California Public Postsecondary Institutions") are less than the sum of the numbers of the individual systems because the radii of influence of two institutions belonging to different postsecondary systems can overlap. When this occurs, the population living within the geographic overlap is counted only once.

CA Public Postsecondary Institutions



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Race/Ethnic

POPULATION ESTIMATES

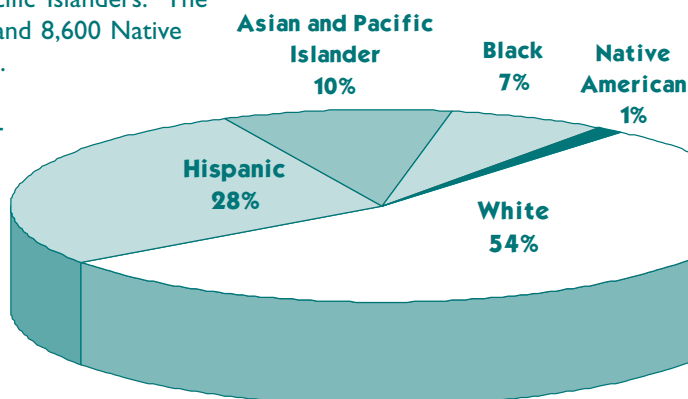
By John Malson

Report

The latest race/ethnic estimates cover the time period from the 1990 census to July 1995. The data reflects the continued shift in California's race/ethnic distribution from White to the Hispanic and Asian and Pacific Islander groups.

From the 1990 census to July 1995, California experienced a net gain of 1,414,000 Hispanics and 629,000 Asian/Pacific Islanders. The State added 159,000 Black, 94,000 White and 8,600 Native American residents during this time period.

California's race/ethnic population distribution as of July 1995 is shown in the pie chart to the right:

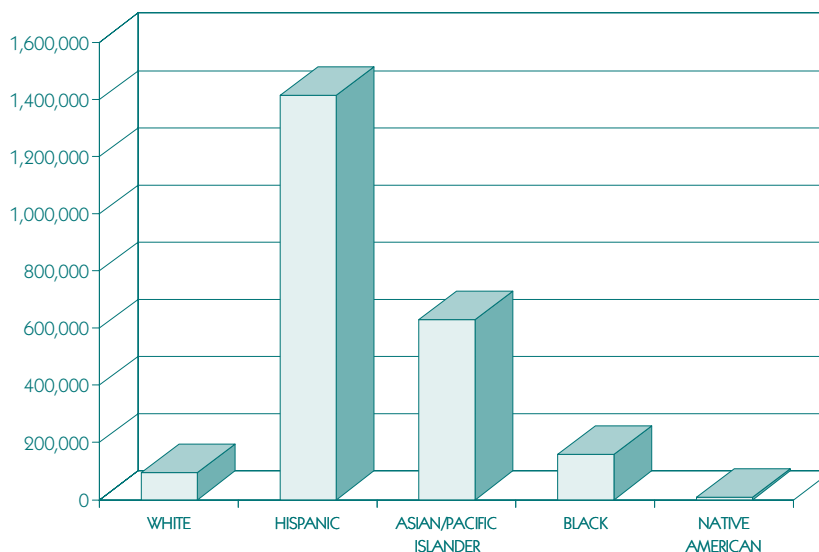


Natural increase accounted for 87 percent of the Hispanic growth. California added 1,228,000 Hispanics through natural increase between 1990 and 1995 and 186,000 from net migration. The Hispanic proportion of the State's population increased from 26 percent in the 1990 census to comprise 28 percent as of July 1995.

The current estimates show that California's Asian and Pacific Islander population gained 382,600 from net migration and 246,300 from natural increase, a 60/40 split. Asian and Pacific Islanders increased from nine percent of the State's population in 1990 to ten percent as of July 1995.

The State's White population gained 333,800 from natural increase between 1990 and 1995, but lost 239,900 to net migration. The White population grew until July 1992 but has declined by 182,400 persons since then. The percentage of Whites in California declined from 57 percent of the

**Net Population Growth by Race -
1990 Census to July 1995**



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Race/Ethnic Population Estimates Report

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State's population in 1990 to 54 percent as of July 1995.

Blacks remain approximately seven percent of California's population. The State added 140,100 Blacks from natural increase and 18,700 from migration from 1990 to 1995. Native Americans comprise one percent of California's population. This group added 10,900 persons from natural increase and lost 2,300 from net migration.

This report incorporates an adjustment to the Native American data estimating procedure for the change in population that has occurred for this group since the 1990 census.

To obtain the latest Race/Ethnic Population Estimates report, please visit our site on the World Wide Web: <http://www.dof.ca.gov>

California Race/Ethnic Estimates

	YEAR	POPULATION	POPULATION CHANGE	BIRTHS	DEATHS	NET MIGRATION	PERCENT TOTAL
CALIFORNIA							
TOTAL—1990 CENSUS		29,758,213					
	JULY 1990	29,944,000	185,787	151,419	51,111	85,479	
	JULY 1991	30,565,000	621,000	609,465	212,572	224,107	
	JULY 1992	31,188,000	623,000	612,920	215,500	225,580	
	JULY 1993	31,517,000	329,000	587,678	216,021	-42,657	
	JULY 1994	31,790,000	273,000	579,103	223,480	-82,623	
	JULY 1995	32,063,000	273,000	558,145	220,831	-64,314	
WHITE—1990 CENSUS		17,084,368					
	JULY 1990	17,132,000	47,632	65,223	39,191	21,600	57%
	JULY 1991	17,247,000	115,000	251,510	163,197	26,687	56%
	JULY 1992	17,360,600	113,600	240,427	163,567	36,740	56%
	JULY 1993	17,317,600	-43,000	221,544	162,804	-101,740	55%
	JULY 1994	17,242,800	-74,800	214,459	167,945	-121,314	54%
	JULY 1995	17,178,200	-64,600	202,121	164,818	-101,903	54%
HISPANIC—1990 CENSUS		7,687,888					26%
	JULY 1990	7,775,200	87,312	59,996	5,385	32,701	26%
	JULY 1991	8,098,400	323,200	251,833	22,345	93,712	26%
	JULY 1992	8,421,600	323,200	264,179	23,455	82,476	27%
	JULY 1993	8,658,600	237,000	261,152	24,263	111	27%
	JULY 1994	8,883,000	224,400	261,160	24,952	-11,808	28%
	JULY 1995	9,102,000	219,000	255,400	25,294	-11,106	28%
ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER—1990 CENSUS		2,709,932					9%
	JULY 1990	2,746,200	36,268	13,676	2,123	24,715	9%
	JULY 1991	2,880,800	134,600	56,356	9,449	87,693	9%
	JULY 1992	3,018,900	138,100	58,816	10,142	89,426	10%
	JULY 1993	3,131,500	112,600	57,847	10,523	65,276	10%
	JULY 1994	3,237,000	105,500	57,575	11,471	59,396	10%
	JULY 1995	3,338,900	101,900	57,584	11,818	56,134	10%
BLACK—1990 CENSUS		2,091,964					
	JULY 1990	2,105,300	13,336	11,880	4,298	5,754	7%
	JULY 1991	2,150,400	45,100	47,150	17,050	15,000	7%
	JULY 1992	2,195,300	44,900	46,803	17,771	15,868	7%
	JULY 1993	2,216,700	21,400	44,456	17,839	-5,217	7%
	JULY 1994	2,235,300	18,600	43,152	18,461	-6,091	7%
	JULY 1995	2,250,800	15,500	40,283	18,165	-6,618	7%
NATIVE AMERICAN—1990 CENSUS		184,062					
	JULY 1990	185,100	1,038	644	114	508	1%
	JULY 1991	188,300	3,200	2,616	531	1,115	1%
	JULY 1992	191,000	2,700	2,695	565	570	1%
	JULY 1993	192,000	1,000	2,679	592	-1,087	1%
	JULY 1994	192,400	400	2,757	651	-1,706	1%
	JULY 1995	192,700	300	2,725	736	-1,689	1%

Race/Ethnic Diversity Census Tract Level 1970 - 1990

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The number of predominantly Black census tracts decreased from 174 in 1970 to 68 in 1990. The number of predominantly Hispanic tracts increased from 75 in 1970 to 293 in 1990.

To add perspective, the Black population remained relatively stable from 1970 to 1990 at about seven percent of the total state population. On the other hand, the Hispanic proportion

of the population increased from 16 percent in 1970 to 26 percent in 1990. The Asian population increased from approximately three percent of the state's population in 1970 to nine percent in 1990.

The count of Hispanics in the 1970 census was derived from indirect measures as opposed to coming from a self-identification process as in 1980 and 1990. Therefore, Hispanic

counts for 1970 are not directly comparable to 1980 and 1990.

These data have been extracted from a Demographic Research Unit file that was customized to present 1970, 1980, and 1990 data by 1990 census tracts. The customized file simplifies the process of comparing small-area data between 1970 and 1990.



CA 1990 Population Distribution in Proximity to Public Postsecondary Institutions

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The demography of the populations under study consists of six categories: non-Hispanic Whites, non-Hispanic Blacks, non-Hispanic American Indians, non-Hispanic Asians and Pacific Islanders, Hispanics, and all persons 18 to 24 years olds. With the exception of the non-Hispanic

American Indians, the non-Hispanic White population has the lowest percentage of distribution in proximity to the public postsecondary school systems. Many public institutions are located within large urban areas where there is a large minority population.

Table 1
California Public Postsecondary Institutions
Five Mile Radius

	University of California	Percent of the State	California State University	Percent of the State	California Community Colleges	Percent of the State	California Public Postsecondary Institutions	Percent of the State	The State
Total Population	2,263,628	7.6%	6,343,147	21.3%	19,681,886	66.1%	21,362,084	71.8%	29,760,021
Not of Hispanic origin:									
White	1,391,812	8.2%	3,104,499	18.2%	10,211,900	60.0%	11,355,267	66.7%	17,029,126
Black	204,185	9.8%	533,863	25.5%	1,712,025	81.8%	1,797,610	85.9%	2,092,446
American Indian	8,410	4.6%	31,691	17.2%	95,452	51.9%	106,286	57.7%	184,065
Asian & Pacific Islander	359,847	13.3%	891,017	32.9%	2,117,288	78.1%	2,297,239	84.8%	2,710,353
Hispanic	295,177	3.8%	1,768,704	23.0%	5,505,473	71.6%	5,763,306	75.0%	7,687,938
18 to 24 years	301,626	8.8%	797,244	23.4%	2,341,470	68.6%	2,583,341	75.7%	3,412,257

Table 2
California Public Postsecondary Institutions
Ten Mile Radius

	University of California	Percent of the State	California State University	Percent of the State	California Community Colleges	Percent of the State	California Public Postsecondary Institutions	Percent of the State	The State
Total Population	6,365,767	21.4%	16,638,826	55.9%	26,079,186	87.6%	26,630,799	89.5%	29,760,021
Not of Hispanic origin:									
White	3,452,835	20.3%	8,155,885	47.9%	14,409,034	84.6%	14,828,597	87.1%	17,029,126
Black	698,674	33.4%	1,425,688	68.1%	1,989,065	95.1%	2,009,698	96.0%	2,092,446
American Indian	24,669	13.4%	80,199	43.6%	134,349	73.0%	139,322	75.7%	184,065
Asian & Pacific Islander	773,394	28.5%	1,929,932	71.2%	2,610,370	96.3%	2,638,554	97.4%	2,710,353
Hispanic	1,403,072	18.3%	5,011,887	65.2%	6,886,318	89.6%	6,963,753	90.6%	7,687,938
18 to 24 years	803,553	23.5%	2,017,027	59.1%	3,040,850	89.1%	3,120,264	91.4%	3,412,257